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ESTABLISHED 1857.

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Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
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not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that have
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Editor's
P.O. Box, 88. Telephone No. 12.

DEATHS:

On 22nd March, at Ningpo, THOMAS CLAUDE
ROBERTSON, son of the Rev. and Mrs. T. GOOD-
CHILD, aged 5½ months.
On 22nd March, on board the a.s. *Kingfisher*,
travelling from Tientsin to Shanghai, VILHELM
HENCKEL, born in Copenhagen, aged 21 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DESVRES ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, MARCH 30TH, 1905.

THE threatened encroachment of Russia upon China, which it may now be hoped will be permanently stayed, has been looked upon unfavourably by other nations no doubt chiefly upon merely commercial and political considerations. Such, at all events are the grounds which have generally been put forward. They form the simplest and, to a large extent for that very reason, the strongest position that can be taken up in opposition. No doubt such an attitude may be considered somewhat selfish and prosaic; but it is at least plain and intelligible and within such limits that it can be readily stated and, on the other hand, if wrong, could be easily refuted. No one, however, has attempted to bring forward any argument to controvert the position. Indeed the facts are so patent that no substantial reasons against them can be advanced. The only show of argument that has been made in this direction, is the attempt to induce people to believe that if Russia obtained a foothold in China, she would not adopt a restrictive trading policy, but would, if for no other reason, at all events for the sake of the development of the country she might take over, adopt a trading policy which would be more liberal as regards other nations than she had followed in other places, or than we could obtain from the Chinese. There may possibly be something in this view, but it has certainly not commended itself to those best able from practical knowledge to form an opinion as to the commercial policy which

Russia would be likely to adopt. Everything in fact points to the likelihood of her taking up a restrictive and reactionary line of commercial policy, and endeavouring to close the avenues of trade against contractors.

Apart, however, from purely commercial considerations the occupation by Russia of any large portion of China—and still more the possibility of her ultimately obtaining the whole of it—does not commend itself to those who are honestly anxious to see real progress in that country. It has been plausibly argued, if Russia is not everything that might be wished, she is at least substantially in advance of China; and that her taking over a portion of the country might fairly be accepted as some step towards improving the internal administration, and would be an advance towards ultimate progress. More intimate knowledge, however, of Russian ways of government, which has been acquired of late, shows that such a hope is not justified. So far as it is possible to judge from all that has been published on the subject, Russian internal administration is little if anything in advance of that in China. An autocracy on the Russian model would do very little towards the improvement of China. The only way in which Russia would think of governing would be of the most arbitrary character, and the corruption notoriously existing in Chinese administration would in all probability be rather increased than diminished. The strictest nation as to financial dealing would find it very difficult to do away with bribery and corruption amongst the Chinese, and most certainly this very onerous task would be little likely to be accomplished by Russia. As to the general system of government that would be introduced, it may be taken as certain that very little respect would be paid by Russia to Chinese feelings and customs; and that the arbitrariness, which has brought about revolution in Russia itself, would be improved upon in dealing with an alien race. The account given in the article which appeared a short time ago in the *Quarterly* said to have been written by a Russian Nobleman, and which consequently attracted considerable attention, shows that what a point affairs have come in that country. Some allowance must no doubt be made in accepting this disclosure, as it manifestly comes from a person strongly opposed to the action of the Tsar and his advisers; but making every allowance for this, there is so much that is fully confirmed in other directions that we may take it that the statements are on the whole correct. From these statements it would appear that the extent to which the Tsar individually can interfere in public matters is such as can hardly be realised even by those who are used to watching the action of absolute and arbitrary Governments such as that of China; and this has been confirmed by a large number of incidents of late all going to show that the Tsar individually mixes up with matters of state—even those of native warfare—in a way which ordinary people can hardly imagine as possible. This in itself is serious enough; but when we find also that it has been proposed that every Provincial or local Governor should be invested with all the arbitrary powers of the Tsar himself, we can at once see an element, the existence of which must convince all right thinking men that Russian rule in distant parts like China would be nothing more nor less than wanton and unrestrained absolutism. Such a system could only be supported by yielding largely to Chinese Officials who would be used to assist in government, for without such assistance in some form Government of any kind would be absolutely impossible. At this point, there would be an opening for perpetuating the system of bribery and corruption which unfortunately too notoriously exists in China. In fact, this system could be consolidated and strengthened in a manner which would make ultimate improvement more difficult of attainment than it had been before. If China is to be reformed, it must be by the introduction gradually of changes in administration of such a character as to do away with individual abuses; and this can never be hoped for from Russia, who herself suffers from the very defects which work so much harm in China. Above all things the chief difficulty in the way of Russia effecting any real improvement in China is her undivided and undisguised contempt for the masses. Strange as it may seem, the best authorities with regard to China (among them the late Sir THOMAS WADE) have always recognised that the voice of the people is a strong factor in the Government of China, arbitrary though the rule may be in theory, and in many directions

also in practice. A similar view was taken by ABBE HUC, no mean authority upon Chinese matters, and all experience goes to show that a Government which completely ignored the views and the rights of the masses—the "peasants," as they would be classed with in Russia—could never obtain such authority as is necessary to govern effectively or to introduce necessary reform even if inclined to do so. Reform in China can only be brought about by the influence or the rule of some nation able to introduce them in accordance with the wishes of the people; and this can never be hoped for from Russia until she has first reformed herself. With what has been of late revealed as to the state of affairs in that country, it is not surprising that there is a strong feeling against the possibility of her being able to extend such a system in the East, quite apart from the direct interests, commercial and other, which would be involved.

Dr. N. Gordon Muuro of Yokohama was married to a Japanese lady on the 15th March.

India is thinking of adopting a standard time for the whole Empire, of 5h. 30m. ahead of Greenwich.

Major-General Villiers Hutton, C.B., and Major A. A. Chichester, D.S.O., Chief Staff Officer, left for Shanghai by the ss. *Empress of China*.

The China Flour Mill Co., Ltd., (Shanghai), has paid a dividend of ten per cent for the year 1904. The credit balance of Profit and Loss account was Tls. 43,933.13.

Staff-surgeon Bishop of H.M.S. *Iphigenia* has identified Malaria fever as endemic in Shanghai. It is described as a low malarial-typhoidal fever.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks donations of \$50 from McLehers & Co.; of \$25 from Benjamin Kelly and Potts; of \$15 from Madame Musso; and of \$10 from A. H. Choney.

The *Barfleur* battleship, Capt. C. H. Adair, left Plymouth on Feb. 24th with a new crew for the *Vengeance*, battleship, Capt. L. C. Stuart, C.M.G., on the China Station. The ships will meet at Colombo, where they will exchange crews.

Maj.-Gen. C. J. Burnett, C.B., is to be attached to the Japanese army, in place of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton. Col. J. Lewis, R.E., and Maj. G. E. Perroin, D.S.O., Grenadier Guards, temporarily Military Attaché at Seoul, have also been attached to the Japanese forces.

Fondalism seems to exist in China, if it be true, as reported, that Viceroy Yuan has agreed to contribute Tls. 40,000 a year towards the drilling of troops in Shantung, "on the understanding that he may use those troops where he wants them." Fancy Lord Lansdale raising a yeomanry Brigade on like terms.

A destitute placed before Mr. Hazland yesterday said he worked his way from South Africa to Hongkong in the *Queen Helena*. He was a bricklayer, could do wire-fencing, and was willing to take my work he could get. He had only sixty cents. Before committing the man to the house of detention His Worship remanded the case to see if anything could be done for him.

The N.C. *Daily News* says it is expressly authorised to contradict a paragraph which has appeared in the Press on the authority of the Saigon correspondent of the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, stating that a Mr. Scott Cranston "has been charged by the British Foreign Office with the mission of following the operations of delimitation of the Siamese frontier." This statement is absolutely untrue, the person in question having no mission from any department of the British Government.

Captain M. Jorgenson, of the Norwegian s.s. *Resolute*, yesterday charged seven Russian Finns with refusing to proceed to Sasebo, Japan, with a cargo of coal. The men had signed on for three months to go to Hongkong and farther. The men being persistent were sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The defendants then asked to be allowed to go back to their ship, and His Worship, assented. Captain Olaf Johansen, of the Norwegian s.s. *Kontraen*, brought a similar charge against six of his crew, mostly Spaniards. In this case the men preferred two months' imprisonment to proceeding in the ship.

To-day's advertisements include an announcement of the intention of the Telephone Company to extend their service to the whole of the Kowloon Peninsula, and an Exchange will be opened in Kowloon on July 1st next with free intercommunication between the two areas, Hongkong and Kowloon. This will be very welcome intelligence to business men on each side of the harbour. We believe the firms already established in Kowloon are sufficiently numerous to prove that the contemplated extension of the telephone service will not only be a great public convenience, but an enterprise remunerative to the Company from the start.

TELEGRAMS.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOK SAW PO".]

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Though the gentry and merchants of the provinces of Canton, Hupho and Hunan have contemplated and worked for several months for the purpose of regaining the rights and privilege of the Canton and Hankow railway, the work of which has now been practically suspended, no final settlement has yet been arrived at, the financial question being hardly mastered. A censor named Wong Cheong Lin has recently memorialized the Throne asking to take steps to settle the question without unnecessary delay. In response to the memorial an Imperial decree has been issued ordering viceroy Chang Chih Tung to devise plans in conjunction with H. E. Sheng, the director general of the railways of China, to settle the question as soon as possible so as to regain the rights and privilege of the railway in question for the sake of the Chinese merchants who should be awarded adequate protection.

INTERESTING.

Pui King-fook, the late Namhoi Magistrate and well known "squeezor," who absconded and took refuge in Macao after the arrival of the smart viceroy, and was afterwards handed back to the Canton Authorities by the Macao Government at the request of the viceroy, will be banished to Chinese Eastern Turkestan in a few days to work at hard labour. The viceroy was very anxious at first to take his head off, but as Pui is backed by many influential officers in Peking, his execution is refused by the Peking Government, so that His Excellency was obliged to ask his banishment to the place mentioned, which has been sanctioned by the Peking Government. The viceroy has already selected two officers to go with him to Chinese Eastern Turkestan, which is under the jurisdiction of a Tartar General, and the chief resort of convicted officials. Nearly all the convicted officials who are rich enough to pay bribes to the officials, and backed by influential friends, are treated as friends instead of convicts whom they are sent there, and moreover they will be given appointments. The Tartar General will memorise the throne in the course of one or two years, asking for their release, and to restore them their ranks and titles under the plea of good conduct. It is now said that Pui will be favourably accepted in Eastern Turkestan where he has many good friends, especially the Provincial Treasurer, for his extortion of money has already made him a millionaire.

COTTON CULTIVATION SPREADING.

Some gentry in Hing-Ling district where there is a large extent of tableland are now working hard to encourage the natives to cultivate cotton, which is at present chiefly imported from foreign countries for the purpose of the development of the trade. Some of the gentry have been abroad and have thoroughly acquired the knowledge of cultivating cotton. They have brought back a large quantity of cotton seeds, which they are now distributing to the natives who are much pleased to try their fortune. The gentry have also given them printed slips containing the way of the cultivation of cotton.

STINKPOTS ON A JUNK.

Two Chinese junk-masters were charged before Mr. Hazland yesterday, the one with having stinkpots, musk-loading ridges, powder flasks and ammunition, and the other with having muzzle-loaders and ammunition. Inspector Langley said the men were evidently engaged in smuggling salt into China. The first defendant did not show any Customs' clearances since 1897. Previous to that date he had several convictions, once for having too many arms on his boat and once for having too few. What was meant by this was that the junks were allowed to carry certain arms for protection, and they had always to produce their allowance when called upon to do so. This rule was made to prevent the smuggling of arms into China. The second defendant did not show any entries on his Customs' returns since 1892. On his junk were found arms and several boxes of loaded detonators.

His Worship remanded the case of the first defendant, and fined the second \$100 or two months' hard labour.

A TIENTSIN CAUSE CELEBRE.

A Portuguese clerk named Goncalves, a resident of Canton, who has been in the habit of visiting Hongkong once or twice yearly to collect money on shares, disappeared mysteriously on the 20th instant. He arrived at Hongkong early in the present month, and put up at a restaurant in Salt Fish Lane. He had with him deposit receipts for \$5,000 in a defunct Chinese bank, on which he was to deposit his money. On the 20th March he transacted business in various quarters of the city and in the course of his transactions obtained an advance from one, Li Hin Cheung, the accountant of a shop in Hing Loong Street, on some of his deposit receipts. While at the latter place he was taken ill, and a chair was called to take him back to Salt Fish Lane, the master of the restaurant refused to take him in. The coolies then carried the man back to Hing Loong Street where the accountant came out and spoke to Pun Kat Sheung two or three times, and receiving no answer ordered the coolies to take him to hospital. The coolies asked for \$15 to convey the man to hospital, and eventually agreed to do it for \$10. Near the Western Market the accountant became separated from the chair, but went on to the hospital where he waited for the coolies to turn up. He reported what had occurred to the police on the 22nd instant, giving the number of the chair. The coolies professed ignorance of the whole affair for some days, but subsequently said that on becoming separated from the accountant, became frightened that a trap had been laid for them, and that they would get into trouble if found in the possession of \$10 bill and a dead body, so they decided upon dumping the dead man in a quiet spot. This was found on the hill side off Lytton Street, West Point, where the body was found under their directions. The papers and money on the body remained intact.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TOLSTOY AND LAND OWNERSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR.—May I be permitted a little of your valuable space, about the subject of your leader in last Saturday's issue? The leader opens its attack on the "crazy dreamer" with the remark "Give a man a big name" &c., &c. Is it possible that men shouting from the house tops could create a man of such importance that even his utterances are at once printed throughout the civilized world?

It has apparently slipped the leader-writer's notice that Tolstoy has a "big name" for the same reason—that all big men have big names—brave, Sir, what else counts?

The reference to Tolstoy on education scarcely does him justice. I have a recollection of an essay by Tolstoy on education, wherein he insists that true education consists in acquiring a sufficiency of knowledge of the world, of mankind, and of one's relationship to the universe, to know how correctly to conduct oneself. It is far more to Tolstoy that a man should be honest and chaste, even though he be unacquainted with simple equations, than that, with a full knowledge of the infinitesimal calculus and all the other "stock in trade" of modern education, he should be dishonest or unchaste. Will anyone affirm that education—concerned mainly with an eye to commerce—leads to unkindness either more honest or more chaste?

Where commercial morality reigns at white lies, and black lies too; where the honest trader pines away in the little shop round the corner, while cunning and "tricks of trade" spell success and opulence; where the "sweat" and usurer grows fat and prostitution is visited at by church and state; it is difficult to perceive wherein lies the refining and elevating influence of modern education. It is with the land question however that your leader excites the most interest.

In the first place it is difficult to comprehend how the private ownership of land can be as old as land itself—since ownership pre-supposes the existence of that which is to be owned, and the existence of man, the owner, pre-supposes the existence of land in a very advanced state. Land able to yield him natural products, as opposed to those obtained by cultivation.

Adam ate of the fruits of the earth, and found shelter under the ready made trees, long before he discovered the use of a pickaxe and shovel! Your leader approaches a very important question when he observes that "When we come to contemplate the enclosure, as a mere private park, of thousands of acres of land in some country where there is not enough land to go round, we see something that seems wrong—but, where are we to draw the line?"

It is not so much that "seems" wrong; it is wrong, and the line will be drawn as soon as the people see that private ownerships of land is not conducive to the best interests of the whole community.

I should like to know to whom and for what the private ownership of land is so essential. To narrow the question to our own country there are some forty millions of people in the British Isles, the whole of which land is owned by some few thousands of landlords. Are the interests of the dispossessed millions of less moment than those of the few thousands who inherit?

It would also be of interest to know if there is an argument which can be put forward for private ownership of land, that could not with equal force be advanced for the case of private ownership of Postal-telegraphs, or Telephones, and yet the latter, so far as England is concerned, will soon follow the course of the former, and cease to be in-regulated by private ownership. Municipal enterprises is not being urged in vain. The land restoration league founded by Alfred Russel Wallace is not in vain; G. Bernard Shaw, the Fabian Society and the million socialists in England have not written and lectured on this very topic for the last ten years all in vain.

If your leader labours under so grave an error, I fear he will awake some morn at no great distant date to discover that the so-called "natural order" of land ownership has passed away, and something more natural, more scientific has taken its place—the change from private ownership of land to public ownership;

so much advocated by all these "cranks," "crazy dreamers" and "impassionables" referred to.

Yours truly,

W. D.

"W.D." asks why private ownership of land is considered "essential." "Inevitable" is the word that more correctly epitomises the intention of that leading article.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 29th March.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR H. S. BERKELEY (CHIEF JUDGE).

WING CHONG FAT FIRM V. KWONG TAK WING FIRM.

The hearing of this issue as to whether Wong Sun Nam was a partner in the Kwong Tak Wing firm was concluded. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. G. C. Bailey (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master), appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. G. Cathrop, instructed by Mr. G. Hastings (of Mr. John Hastings' office) for the defendant.

His Honour—Here, it appears, there was a promissory note given by the defendant to the plaintiff. The defendant comes into court and sets up in defense that it was an illegal transaction, a gambling transaction, and relies on 4 and 5 William IV, *Prima facie*, always when promissory notes are given, it is for a person who asserts an illegal construction to show that no money was passed or that the transaction was a gambling transaction. Here it is said that the promissory note was given to obtain the release of a person over whom the plaintiff had no control at all. Judgment for the plaintiff.

P. E. SAGINOL V. W. S. BAILEY AND CO.

This was a claim for commission. Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton's Office) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. A. C. Holborow (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) for the defendants.

His Honour—Here, it appears, there was a claim for \$130 as commission.

Owing to a misunderstanding when the action first came on, on the 23rd March, the defendants were not represented. Thinking the defendants had received due notice to appear, and having waited from 2.15 p.m. to 3 p.m., I took the case and gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs. Subsequently an application was made for a rehearing, and considering the grounds for such reasonable, I consented. The plaintiff has not satisfied me that any of the work for which he claims commission was work in accordance with the terms of his contract with the defendants, work he himself brought in to the firm. He says that work was brought in to Messrs. Bailey and Company by him, but he tendered for work for which he had been asked to tender. That seems to me to be the extent of personal exertion. For such work, I take it, he was paid at the rate of \$150 per month. It was not by personal exertion that he brought the work to the defendants.

Judgment for the defendants with costs.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 29th March.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

REX V. PUNCHARD, LOWTHORPE AND CO.

After judgment was given in this case on Monday, Mr. Wilkinson, solicitor for the defendants, obtained permission to bring evidence to prove that the cargo boats used by the defendants were anchored in the Naval Yard Extension basin, "on the site," and were therefore a part of the plant the property of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Mr. A. J. Williams, the defendants' representative at Hongkong, produced a plan of the site of the Naval Yard Extension for the purpose of the defendants' contract. The plan showed the whole Naval Yard Extension to be under water. The cargo boats were placed on this site in a position now dry land; that was, immediately after the cargo boats were purchased. Since then they were always brought to anchor there except when at work. The term "plant" included the whole machinery and tools. He had experience of similar contracts. The word "plant" included the whole of the appliances in similar contracts except consumable stores. There were three kinds of plant—stationary, movable and floating. If a steam engine carried material to the site that would be included in the word plant. Since he had been in the firm these boats had always been understood by him to be included in the plant. The Admiralty had always considered them to come within the word "plant." On one occasion they sent a boat, a dredger, to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, but before doing so had to obtain the consent of the Admiralty.

Judgment was given for the plaintiffs on the issue of actions \$5 and \$6 with costs.

Mr. Pollock applied under Section 386 of the code for leave to issue immediate execution against the defendant, Wong Sun Nam, and Mr. Cathrop not objecting, leave to issue immediate execution in both actions was granted.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (PUNNIS JUDGE).

Monte Ichiro otherwise Tokutaro Nakagawa (a Japanese) sued Yasaburo Nakagawa (a Japanese) for \$123 due on a promissory note dated 24th October 1903 made by the defendant and one Fuku Oshima. The principal was \$100 which with interest, at the rate of five per cent from the 24th October to 10th March, made \$123. Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Almada a Castro for the defendant.

Mr. Almada a Castro gave notice of a special defense on the ground of the debt being a gambling transaction.

His Honour—A special defense?

Mr. Almada a Castro—Yes, on account of traffic in women. The debt was a gambling debt, and a girl was given as security. The girl was subsequently released when this promissory note was made.

Cross-examined by Mr. B. H. R. Taylor (the Assistant Harbour Master). Those boats were used for carrying material from various places in the New Territory to the works. The firm arranged where the boats were to go and what they were to get. The Admiralty did not give any orders. The boats were under the complete control of the firm for the purposes of the contract.

By the Court—They had five large cargo boats, five small ones and four large lighters.

Mr. Taylor—I would like to point out that if these boats cannot be prosecuted, any junk man can lend a boat to someone else and no one would be liable to any penalty.

Mr. Wilkinson—The owner would be liable.

His Worship—Yes, there is no question about that.

Mr. Wilkinson—Regarding Your Worship's decision that these boats do not come within the terms of clause 22 of the contract, by which all the plant immediately, it is placed on, the site becomes the property of the Admiralty.

I would point out that by the evidence of Mr. Williams these boats form a part of the plant and were placed on a part of the site.

You would speak of the site of the battle of Trafalgar. The site in this contract could not possibly refer to land because, as is shown by the plan, the whole site was under water when the contract was entered into, so nothing could be placed on it except on or under water. A proper construction can only be derived at by finding out what was in the minds of the parties when the contract was made. It is abundantly clear that the object and intention of the clause in the contract was to enable the Admiralty, in the event of the firm being unable to carry out the work, to take advantage of everything being used so that these things might be used by the persons employed to take the place of the contractors. These boats have been regarded as part of the plant and the property of the Admiralty themselves.

His Worship—In this case I am not able to alter my decision. The words placed on the site must mean not only over but attached to the ground. A similar fine to that I mentioned (\$5) is inflicted.

The defendant gave evidence that he had been a cook in a Japanese hotel. The plaintiff was a constant visitor and gambled there. Oshima

lost to the plaintiff about \$100. The girl was given as security. Defendant gave the promissory note to secure the release of this woman and he sent her to Japan.

O Wakatsuki Yei, a Japanese woman who keeps an eating house, bore out the defendant's evidence. She thought the use of the plaintiff would have made of the girl would have been to sell her as a prostitute.

His Honour—Here, it appears, there was a promissory note given by the defendant to the plaintiff. The defendant comes into court and sets up in defense that it was an illegal transaction, a gambling transaction, and relies on 4 and 5 William IV, *Prima facie*, always when promissory notes are given, it is for a person who asserts an illegal construction to show that no money was passed or that the transaction was a gambling transaction. Here it is said that the promissory note was given to obtain the release of a person over whom the plaintiff had no control at all. Judgment for the plaintiff.

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If a steam engine carried material to the site that would be included in the word plant. Since he had been in the firm these boats had always been understood by him to be included in the plant. The Admiralty had always considered them to come within the word "plant."

And He said unto me, Depart; for I will send thee far hence unto the Gentiles' (Act xii. 21).

As I read the words, I was filled with wonder and amazement, and could only magnify God.

Forthwith a peace and joy passing all understanding flooded my soul, and from that moment I knew, with a certainty beyond the power of earth and hell to disturb, that I was indeed separated to the work by God Himself.

And this is a man about to go to fight what he repeatedly calls the gross superstition of the Chinese! The Reviewer holds that gambling with the Bible was not only gross superstition, but that it was rank irreverence.

However, having got this call, he was sincere, I understand sincerely, when he wrote of his pleasure in "laying down his life" (page xx) and vowed to offer himself "soul and body" as a "sacrifice," for China! I ask this because the whole book is devoted to telling how he completely withdrew that mean offer, withdrawing his body at all events, unclothed. He does not sufficiently dwell here upon the fact that his fancy to improve the colour of his dull curate life involved the casting of his wife and two little children into the danger zone.

On page 3 he says it is no exaggeration to say that nine out of every ten in Shantung were addicted to the opium habit, which (page 5) "saps the strength of the body, renders the consumer . . . unfit for travel" &c. Yet these wretched Boers made him fit to travel through a thousand miles of miracle. After mentioning a lot of other causes, this picus man says that a pious colleague of his had affirmed, "on the universal testimony of the malcontents themselves, that Roman Catholicism alone is responsible for the creation of the Boxer Rising," and adds that it is unquestionable that it was a powerful lever. He tells us why. He talks of "their secret and unscrupulous methods of work," "their arrogant pretensions," and "their rule of celibate living." [It is true that they, like the disciples, do not take women and little children with them when they go to sacrifice themselves in dangerous places.] I am no Roman Catholic, and I am sure the Fathers will still respect me when I add I would not be for any consideration; all religions are esteemed for what they have done that has been helpful; but I have no use for the kind of religion that can inspire a book like this! He takes care to implicate Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism in the responsibility for the Boxer, and complains of the publication of the "teachings of the Emperor Yung Cheng against heresy and heterodoxy"—this man whose business it was to preach against

REVIEWS.

A Thousand Miles of Miracle in China, by the Rev. A. E. GLOVER, M. A. OXON, of the China Inland Mission. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 6s.

In a preface, the Rev. Archibald E. Glover says that the memory of his experiences in China during the troubles of 1900 is so sacred that he shrank from bringing it to public notice, but it seemed to be the will of God that His servant's sufferings should be fully known. It is with difficulty that the present reviewer refrains from reflecting on the sufferings he underwent in wading through this extraordinary book. Beside the preface, there is an introduction in which the writer, "in the prayerful hope that my experience of God's call to the mission field in China may be helpful to some," tells how he happened to fall heir to these precious "sufferings." It is a title of the Rev. Gentleman's pious and strictly professional prayers herein were true, why "Holder and Stoughton, six shillings?" Was there not the Rev. Sheldon's example, in the case of that widely sold book, *His Steps?* Mr. Sheldon, hoping to be helpful, like this gentleman, denied himself of a single cent of royalty, and disallowed any copyright. This is a high standard to set, but the Rev. Glover's professions are high, and by them I am judging the sincerity and merits of this book.

When he first thought of the claims of the author, he was a curate in London, and, since he prayed to be made willing to go, if sent, I assume that he was at that time unwilling. He also prayed that the "call" might be clear beyond doubt. "It involved four weeks of hard spiritual conflict, in which every conceivable temptation was brought to bear by the Prince of this world to hinder me from obeying the Voice." The call came first in this wise, and we are told it was no accident but a miracle. A lady friend his sister, *The Story of the China Inland Mission*, which he took up casually and read.

China took hold of him. "I set myself," he says, "to test Him, by asking, in all earnest sincerity, What constitutes a Divine Call?" He copied the example of Robinson Crusoe, and tabulated a set of "Reasons for going to China," the fifth of which was "The needy cry." "Come over; we are grievously vexed with devils!" [foreign devils?] But this unwillingness of the author to go, and if it is not much of a fable with him; but I send you herewith a fine little book, full of the best and truest pictures of the places that are to be had. They were taken by the best optic-photo-artist here, Mr. Clark, and are sold by Brewer & Co., the publishers, whose shop sign is shown in the picture. It is true that some of the pictures are of Canton, a Chinese place a day's journey off; but most visitors to Hongkong take in Canton, and the pictures are interesting. You will see that Hongkong has some clean, pretty spots; and I assure you that the pictures are honestly "life-like." If Brewer & Co. publish anything more like this I will be sure to buy it and send it home. You need not send me out the fox-terrier you promised, as the Chinese dog thieves are too clever to let anything decent escape them; but if you send me the money instead, no doubt I will be able to put it to some other good use, as you can get anything from six to fourteen per cent here-on investments. Remember me to Aunt Matilda, and thank her for the Christmas cake which comes all mouldy through the tropics, and the postage on a p.c.o. would not come so high.

—Your dutiful nephew.

Yes, decidedly a second picture book like this will sell. It deserves to.

such things! In my case, he is certain that the Boxer movement was "from beneath, immediately Satanic, the result of the necessary antagonism of darkness to light." On page 11 he sneers at the native deities because they were given out "as the very utterance of the gods themselves." What did they do that he did not, in this matter? What about his already quoted confession with regard to that juggling with his bibles? On page 14 he anticipates: "How little we dreamt . . . ourselves stripped of all," yet on subsequent pages he clearly indicates that when he had left (leaving one woman behind) he took with him a lot of cash and goods. On page 68 he is "up all night packing", and further on he mentions a hoard of silver concealed in his chair. In a very tight place, when, according to his own account, his wife and children might have been killed at any moment, he admits haggling over a payment and was in a sweat lest they should discover the hiding place of his money. (Pages 50 to 62). It is also evident that he, whose mission it was to combat superstition, believes in a personal Devil, in devil possession, and in evil spirits that cry aloud from the flesh, and so on. From the address given, I gather that the author is now a rector. He is not likely to do any more of the "sacrifices" pidgin, having found peace, and a rectory. I hope that will save him from writing another such book.

Hongkong. Published by W. BREWER & CO.

Just the very thing people, especially griffins, want to send home, with a chit to this effect—Dear Uncle—You want to know what Hongkong is like and if it is not a very dirty, wicked and unhealthy place. You know I'm not much of a fable with the pon; but I send you herewith a fine little book, full of the best and truest pictures of the places that are to be had. They were taken by the best optic-photo-artist here, Mr. Clark, and are sold by Brewer & Co., the publishers, whose shop sign is shown in the picture. It is true that some of the pictures are of Canton, a Chinese place a day's journey off; but most visitors to Hongkong take in Canton, and the pictures are interesting. You will see that Hongkong has some clean, pretty spots; and I assure you that the pictures are honestly "life-like." If Brewer & Co. publish anything more like this I will be sure to buy it and send it home. You need not send me out the fox-terrier you promised, as the Chinese dog thieves are too clever to let anything decent escape them; but if you send me the money instead, no doubt I will be able to put it to some other good use, as you can get anything from six to fourteen per cent here-on investments. Remember me to Aunt Matilda, and thank her for the Christmas cake which comes all mouldy through the tropics, and the postage on a p.c.o. would not come so high.

—Your dutiful nephew.

Yes, decidedly a second picture book like this will sell. It deserves to.

THE NORTH SEA ENQUIRY.

The Times says:—The official report of the North Sea Commission will be read with legitimate satisfaction by the British public. We were satisfied from the moment when the first full reports of the incident were received that our case was unanswerable, and the majority of the Commissioners—notwithstanding the serious and material omission in the Russian evidence of which they complain—have admitted themselves that on almost all of the principal issues the British contentions were just, while the Russian contentions were unfounded. They hold that there were not any torpedo-boats amongst the trawlers or in the neighbourhood at the time of the attack, as the British Agent in his conclusions asked them to do. They hold that the "opening of fire" by Admiral Rozhestvensky was not justifiable, as we submitted it was not justifiable, they hold that there were not any torpedo-boats amongst the trawlers or in the neighbourhood at the time of the attack, as the British Agent in his conclusions asked them to do. They hold that the "opening of fire" by Admiral Rozhestvensky was not justifiable, as we submitted it was not justifiable, they hold that there were not any torpedo-boats amongst the trawlers or in the neighbourhood at the time of the attack, as the British Agent in his conclusions asked them to do. They hold that the "opening of fire" by Admiral Rozhestvensky was not justifiable, as we submitted it was not justifiable, they hold that there were not any torpedo-boats amongst the trawlers or in the neighbourhood at the time of the attack, as the British Agent in his conclusions asked them to do. They hold that the "opening of fire" by Admiral Rozhestvensky was not justifiable, as we submitted it was not justifiable, they hold that there were not any torpedo-boats amongst the trawlers or in the neighbourhood at the time of the attack, as the British Agent in his conclusions asked them to do. They hold that the "opening of fire" by Admiral Rozhestvensky was not justifiable, as we submitted it was not justifiable, they hold that there were not any torpedo-boats amongst the trawlers or in the neighbourhood at the time of the attack, as the British Agent in his conclusions asked them to do. They hold that the "opening of fire" by Admiral Rozhestvensky was not justifiable, as we submitted it was not justifiable, they hold that there were not any torpedo-boats amongst the trawlers or in the neighbourhood at the time of the attack, as the British Agent in his conclusions asked them to do. They hold that the "opening of fire" by Admiral Rozhestvensky was not justifiable, as we submitted it was not justifiable, they hold that there were not any torpedo-boats amongst the trawlers or in the neighbourhood at the time of the attack, as the British Agent in his conclusions asked them to do. They hold that the "opening of fire" by Admiral Rozhestvensky was not justifiable, as we submitted it was not justifiable, they hold that there were not any torpedo-boats amongst the trawlers or in the neighbourhood at the time of the attack, as the British Agent in his conclusions asked them to do. They hold that the "opening of fire" by Admiral Rozhestvensky was not justifiable, as we submitted it was not justifiable, they hold that there were not any torpedo-boats amongst the trawlers or in the neighbourhood at the time of the attack, as the British Agent in his conclusions asked them to do. They hold that the "opening of fire" by Admiral Rozhestvens

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the MANAGER, only, and special business matters to the MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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Apply to—

C. F. DE CARVALHO,

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Hongkong, 30th March, 1905. 849

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Apply to—

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE &

FINNAGE CO. LTD.,

Alexandra Building,

Hongkong, 30th March, 1905. 850

ZETLAND LODGE No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of ZETLAND LODGE will be held at the FREE-MASON'S HALL, on SATURDAY, the 1st April, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1905. 851

TELEPHONE COMPANY.

KOWLOON EXCHANGE.

THE TELEPHONE AREA WILL BE EXTENDED to include the whole of the Kowloon Peninsula on July 1st next. The Tariff for Telephones on Kowloon Exchange will be the same as in Hongkong and there will be free intercommunication between the two areas.

The Company's Exchanges are open day and night all the year round.

As the accommodation is, for the present, limited, intending Subscribers should communicate at once with

THE MANAGER,

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ELECTRIC CO. LTD.,

2, Ice House Road,

Hongkong, 30th March, 1905. 852

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE, BRITISH and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, in Exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 10 days' sight on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, until 11 A.M. on the 3rd April, 1905.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling) and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the CHIEF PAYMASTER, Army Pay Department, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Form of Tender can be had on application.

F. H. HAYNES, Colonel A.P.O.,

H.M. Treasury Chest Officer,

His Majesty's Treasury Office,

Fletcher Street,

Hongkong, 30th March, 1905. 853

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

Captain J. G. Olifent, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 4th April, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1905. 854

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PEIRA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex ss Arobia.

Optical Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 3 P.M. To-day, the 29th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 5th prox., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1905. 855

SITUATION WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN (24) desires position as ASSISTANT OR CLERK, Coast Port preferred. Capable Bookkeeper and Accountant References supplied.

Address—

A. B. C.,

Care of Daily Press Office,

Hongkong, 24th March, 1905. 785

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

35, Des Vieux Road Central, Hongkong

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904. 861

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WANTED.

TWO Gentlemen require BOARD and RESIDENCE in Private Family.

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Hongkong, 27th March, 1905. 817

SHORTHAND.

PRIVATE LESSONS given in Pitman's Shorthand. Terms moderate.

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NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

will be held at VOLUNTEER HEAD-

QUARTERS (by permission) TO-DAY

(THURSDAY), the 30th March, 1905, at

6.30 P.M.

MOWBRAY & NORTHCOTE,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1905. 833

HONGKONG CLUB.

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 3 "FAIRVIEW" Robinson

Road, Kowloon, SEMI-DETACHED

HOUSES Five Rooms each and Gardens.

Moderate rentals.

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HUMPHREYS' ESTATE &

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Hongkong, 30th March, 1905. 850

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH DRAWING OF SIXTY-

FIVE DEBENTURES of the Hong-

kong Club, \$100 each, was held in the Hongkong Club House, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., when the following Debentures were drawn for redemption:—

49 435 787 1117 1562

87 151 890 1124 1632

104 478 840 1161 1685

202 522 854 1223 1702

34 543 863 1226 1831

324 646 883 1260 1834

355 662 912 1279 1868

365 668 929 1353 1893

375 679 931 1364 1924

389 691 990 1419 1928

396 703 1016 1424 1929

401 716 1027 1551 1937

406 719 1084 1560 1957

and will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on the 31st day of March, 1905, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,

C. H. GRACE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1905. 757

CITY HALL.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE'S

WESTMINSTER

GLEE & CONCERT

PARTY

from London.

THREE CONCERTS ONLY.

MONDAY, 3rd APRIL,

TUESDAY, 4th APRIL,

AND

THURSDAY, 6th APRIL.

A Unique Programme

of GLEES, MADRIGALS, CATCHES,

NATIONAL BALLADS,

of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

HUMOROUS MUSICAL SKETCHES.

FOUR BOY SOLO SOPRANOS.

LONDON CATHEDRAL CHORISTERS.

Box Office Robinson Piano Co.

Prices 8s, 2s & 1s. Concert 9-11 P.M.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1905. 894

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

ONE SUMMER'S DAY

A COMEDY IN 3 ACTS.

BY H. V. EDMOND,

will be produced

FRIDAY, 7th APRIL, 1905.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

THE PREMIER CIGAR OF INDIA.

NO. 1	\$2.75 PER 100
NO. 2	\$2.5 PER 100
NO. 3	\$2.25 PER 100

GREGOR & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

45-3C

10 LET

TO LET.

SUITE of OFFICES. Central position overlooking Harbour. Apply—

2496.

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1905.

304

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIPPON TERRACE. A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, facing Race-course.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing the Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLACK PIER).

GODOWNS; PRAYA EAST.

A BUILDING at Praya East, at present in occupation of the Swan Laundry Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1904.

186

TO LET.

A LARGE and SPACIOUS ROOM or OFFICE on the First Floor of No. 3, Queen's Road Central. Possession from 1st April, 1905.

For particulars, please apply to—

WONG CHU SANG.

Care of Yau Sang Fat.

Opposite the Post Office.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

183

TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, the Peak. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1905.

188

TO LET.

NEW STORE nearing completion to Let in Chater Road, opposite Hongkong Hotel, area about 3,000 square feet.

Apply—

"ALPHA."

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1905.

748

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FINE BUILDING SITES for Sale in Wan Chai Road; also GODOWN To Let. Chong.

Apply to—

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1905.

272

TO LET.

FOUR or FIVE OFFICE ROOMS on First Floor of "Hotel Mansions" facing the New Post Office and Hongkong Hotel.

Apply—

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1905.

675

TO LET.

A WELL FURNISHED SIX ROOMED HOUSE, Excellent situation, Garden, Tennis Court and Swimming Bath.

Apply to—

H. HUMPHREYS.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1905.

192

TO LET.

"GLENIFFER," Garden Road, Kowloon, DETACHED HOUSE with Garden. Moderate Rental, ready for immediate occupation.

Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS.

to

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1905.

820

TO LET.

SUITABLE for Office, TWO ROOMS in Prince's Building.

Apply to—

LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1905.

61

TO LET.

NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1905.

818

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS at Nos. 12 & 14, Queen's Road Central (Coronet House); also GODOWNS at Back. Can be let separately or wholly. Rent moderate, cheaper if the whole is taken on a long lease.

SEVEN EUROPEAN HOUSES, late F. Blackett & Co. and Shaw, Toms & Co's Offices. Ground Floors and Top Floors with Godowns can be let separately on leases.

Apply to—

CHUNG SHUN KOO,

12 & 14, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1904.

92

A CITY WITHOUT A SOUL.

If "L.E.N." in the N.C. Daily News is not an exaggerator, Johannesburg must be in a bad way for the sweet-by-and-by. He writes—

Johannesburg, 12th January. "Is it true Port Arthur has fallen?" asked the man with the prominent nose—his English smacked a little at Israel.

"Yes, it's official," I answered. He paused for a moment and seemed to ponder. I was silent. No doubt he was thinking upon what the news meant to the Far East, upon the effect this proof of the power of the Yellow races might have upon the future, perhaps, of the world. The magnitude of the problem which the next half century must solve overpowered him.

Then he spoke. "I wonder how it will affect the Market?" he asked anxiously.

In a sentence he had unwittingly expressed the main thought underlying the life of the Rand. The Market—you must spell it with a very big capital in Johannesburg—always the Market. Empires may fall and dynasties pass away, wars rage and great upheavals of nature lay waste the earth. But here the first thought is always "Will it affect the Market?" This is all that matters; this is the only consideration of importance. God made the world that there might be a Market.

Man as a mass is always inclined to be practical. The affairs of his own little corner affect him more than the tragedies of another hemisphere. But the parochialism of the Rand stands alone. Indeed it is really something more than parochialism. It is a curious warning of the intellect, a mental distortion, which induces the sufferer to take a peculiar view of the world. The Rand is not deaf to the ultimatums of the nations. Indeed its hearing is remarkably acute. But everything is dulled and confused by the noise of the Market.

The economy of the Market is reflected in the everyday life of the city. There is no room, no time, for anything else. The Market is the bane and end-all of existence. It is the only thing which is serious; the only thing worth studying.

Go into half a dozen book shops in Johannesburg and study the stock. It will take you long. Plenty of newspapers (they report the Market)—a fair supply of popular illustrated magazines—a considerable selection of novels.

"This is the mental pabulum of the off-shore city of South Africa, the town which claims to have more trains to the square mile than any other city in the world. Ask for an up-to-date volume of history, for Mr. Henry Norman's travel, for Meredith Townsend's "Asia and Europe," or for any of Lord Curzon's works, and you will be regarded with astonishment. The Market has no use for these things. The Market has no time for art, or music, or religion, or anything else save an occasional bet. Everywhere the Market. In the tea-rooms, in the public bar, in the theatres, on the race-courses, in the streets, nothing but the eternal jargon of options, shares, assays, costs, jargon but the conversation of the Stock Exchange.

Away in the quiet suburbs at night there may be men whose thoughts do not centre on tomorrow's price, who do not dream of the opening of the Market. But they do not count on the Rand. No one counts if he is not connected with the Market; no one is worth listening to if he is not associated with some financial corporation. The Market—with the Mines, for the two are one—rules the newspapers, rules the Town Council, rules politics. The Market rules the Rand. Johannesburg is without a soul; the Market takes its place.

And to this Market and Mammon worship must be attributed the humiliating position the Transvaal holds in the world. Of all the Colonies of the Empire she is the last to arrest attention or to carry weight. With all her boasted wealth, all her talk of "more brains to the square mile," etc., her influence in the politics of the world is infinitesimal. The world knows that her voice is simply the cry of some Interest, the ultimatum of some group of cosmopolitan capitalists in mortal fear led a few shillings should be cut off their profits, and the Market be thereby affected. The Rand has not one man worthy of being called a statesman, not one man capable of making a speech which will carry weight, not one man whom the common people can accept as absolutely free from the influence of some financial house. Most of the politicians of the Rand have some care to grudge; and those who have not, live in the hope of attaining that state of bliss.

One does not hear much of the Church in the Rand newspapers, but a sum of £25,000 passed through the teller on the race-course in one afternoon. You seldom hear an intelligent discussion of a public question; but everyone is prepared to explain why Moses' A's went down threepence in the course of half an hour. In after-dinner oratory they sometimes talk largely about the Empire, but their Imperialism stops short at paying off the war debt.

Apply to—

ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO.

45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

202

TO LET.

NOS. 74, CAINE ROAD.

GODOWNS Nos. 34a, 34b, 34c, Praya East.

Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS,

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1905.

180

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by

KELLY & WALSH LTD., Queen's Road Central.

Apply—

KELLY & WALSH LTD.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1905.

182

TO LET.

SIX FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOUSES in Observatory Road, Tsing Tsoi, Kowloon. Each with Five Spacious Well-ventilated Living Rooms, Two Bathrooms, Kitchen, Garden, Tennis Courts, Servants' Quarters, Water, Gas, Electric Lights and Beds. Moderate Rental. Possession on or about 1st April, 1905.

Apply to—

ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO.

45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

202

TO LET.

I N Hotel Mansions THREE OFFICES commanding position on Front.

Apply—

M. J. D. STEPHENS, Solicitor,

18 Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1905.

1845

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOM, with or without Board. Terms moderate.

Apply—

B. X.

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1905.

1833

TO LET.

FYRIE. Unfurnished. Newly repaired.

Painted and Colourwashed.

No. 7, BELLIOS TERRACE, 1st Row.

No. 21, " 3rd Row.

No. 18, " 3rd Row.

No. 20, " 3rd Row.

No. 1, DES VŒUX VILLAS.

BUNGALOW (Furnished), at New Terri-

tory, Kowloon, 4 Rooms, low rental.

"KELLETT CREST" (Furnished), Peak,

for 24 months from 15th April to 30th June, 1905.

2ND FLOOR in Central position, containing

Four Large Rooms, Ante-room and Lavatory, &c., with use of Electric Lift. Well suited for Offices.

No. 3, SEYMOUR TERRACE (Furnished).

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,

3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1905.

90

TO LET.

NEW "KINGSCLERE" with Stables,

Entrances in both Kennedy and Mac-

Donald Roads.

For full particulars, apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,

Alexandra Buildings, 3

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEVAWONGSE, German str., 1,67, Gosenen, 28th March.—Bangkok 22nd March, Ree and General.—Norddeutscher Lloyd.

HONGWAN I, British str., 2,69, J. Skakor, 29th March.—Penang 20th Mar. and Singapore 23rd, General—Chinese.

INDIA, British str., 1,00, Taylor, 29th March, Barry 2nd Feb. and Labuan 23rd Mar., Coal—Order.

JOHANN, German str., 952, Ipland, 28th Mar., Bangkok 22nd Mar., Rice—Johann & Co.

MACQUARIE, British str., 2,073, St. J. George, 29th March.—Saigon 25th March, Rice—Gib, Livingston & Co.

MALACCA, British str., 2,615, G. W. Babat, 28th March.—Japan and Shanghai 25th March, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

MELTONSHIRE, British str., 1,956, C. H. Birch, 29th March.—Japan and Shanghai 26th Mar., General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

PERA, British str., 4,916, A. L. Valentini, 29th March.—London 18th Feb. and Singapore 24th March, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

TAIWAN, British str., 1,429, L. Dawson, 29th March.—Australia and Manila 27th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

Asot, British str., for Durban.
Manuel Llagon, Amr. ship, for Baltimore.

DEPARTURES.

29th March.

ACHILLIES, British str., for London.

AGAMEMON, British str., for Shanghai.

ATIGLIO, British str., for Shanghai.

BENGLOE, British str., for Kotschung.

CALLAO, U.S. gunboat, for Canton.

EMPEROR OF CHINA, British str., for Vancouver.

FAUSLAND, British str., for Swatow.

HAILAN, French str., for Hainan.

KUNHANG, British str., for Calcutta.

LOONMOON, German str., for Canton.

MALACCA, British str., for London.

NEEDLE, British str., for Soigon.

NINGPO, British str., for Shanghai.

P. R. LUTTOLD, German str., for Europe.

SCANDIA, German str., for Singapore.

SORALENSE, British str., for Kobe.

TAIWAN, British str., for Canton.

TEJUMPA, German str., for Coast Ports.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Hong Wan I*, reports Fresh N.E. wind to lat. 10° N. and fine to Bombay shore; there to part heavy easterly gale and high sea.

The British steamer *Taiyuan*, reports: Fine weather throughout the trip. The ss *Changsha* was sighted on the 21st.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

29th March.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—German.

BOWLAWN DOCKS.—Westminster Bridge, H.M.S. *Whiting*, Lorn, U.S.S. *Bainbridge*, U.S.S. *Berry*, U.S.S. *Chancery*, U.S.S. *Pale*, U.S.S. *Decatur*, U.S.S. *Wisconsin*, Proteus, U.S. General *Alat*, Erna, Kaihing. COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Coptic.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIKHONG."

Captain Hollings will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, 30th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1905.

29th

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

(Taking cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL, to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"MARQUIS PACQUEHEM,"

Captain Bascom, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 30th inst., P.M.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Princes' Buildings.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1905.

[3]

FOR NEW YORK
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steamship

"SCHUYLKILL."

Captain Nichols, due here on or about April 3rd, will be despatched as above at Daylight on the 30th.

She will be followed by the ss. "HUDSON," Captain Burnett, sailing hence on or about April 25th.

For Freight & further information, apply to

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.

Oriental Freight Department.

4, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1905.

[601]

FOR CANTON.

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer

"SAN CHEUNG."

951 Tons, Captain J. McGinty, will leave for Canton at 9 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS and return to Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M. Excellent accommodation, electric light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong near Harbour Office.

First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Second-class \$1.50 each way. Meals, \$1 each.

Cargo Freight very moderate.

CHEUNG ON STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

No. 147, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1904.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.

2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

SECTIONS.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & CO.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MALACCA	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Babat, B.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 29th inst.
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	NOBIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. N. Tillard	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 8th April, at Noon.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	MACHIAON	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th April.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	KAISSOW	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th April.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	JASON	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th May.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	PINGSBY	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd May.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	TOURAN	Fren.str.	—	Girard	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.	On 4th April, at 1 P.M.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	PRINZ HEINRICH	Gor. str.	—	P. Gross	MELCHERS & CO.	On 12th April, at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SUEVIA	Gor. str.	k. w.	Bahlo	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 4th April.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SILESIA	Gor. str.	k. w.	Madsen	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 16th April.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SLAVONIA	Gor. str.	k. w.	Schoenfeldt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 2nd May.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SENEGAMBIA	Gor. str.	1 m.	Jaburg	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th April.
GENOA, MAISSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	ALCINOUS	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th May.
GENOA, MAISSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	LANTES	Brit. str.	—		SANDER, WIELER & CO.	To-day.
M. BACQUEHEN	M. BACQUEHEN	Aus. str.	—		DOWDELL & CO., LTD.	About 18th April.
LOWTHIAN CASTLE	LOWTHIAN CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	Nicholas	STANDARD OIL CO.	On 6th April, at Daylight.
SCHUYLKILL	SCHUYLKILL	Brit. str.	—	Burnett	STANDARD OIL CO.	About 25th April.
HUDSON	HUDSON	Gor. str.	k. w.	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th May.
NURIA	NURIA	Gor. str.	—		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 19th April.
EMPEROR OF INDIA	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Gor. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 26th April.
TARTAR	TARTAR	Brit. str.	—	F. G. Purinton	DOWDELL & CO., LTD.	To-day.
PLEIADES	PLEIADES	Aus. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th April.
TELEMACHUS	TELEMACHUS	Brit. str.	1 m.	Wagner	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 11th April, at Daylight.
NICOMEDIA	NICOMEDIA	Brit. str.	—	McArthur	GIBR, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 8th April, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	AUSTRALIAN	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th April.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	CHINOTU	Brit. str.	1 m.		P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 2nd April.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KONE	TEERA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th April.
KODE	TAITUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st April.
SHANGHAI	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Th. Lehmann	SIEMSEN & CO.	On 1st April, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	LYERMOON	Gor. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.	About 3rd April.
SHANGHAI, KOIHE & YOKOHAMA	ARMAND BEHIC	Gor. str.	—	Bendixen	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 4th April, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CLARA JESEN	Gor. str.	—	G. M. Montford, B.N.R.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 7th April.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	CORONADEL	Gor. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 1st April.
NINGPO	APENRADE	Gor. str.	—	Ulstrup	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DECIMA	Gor. str.	—	C. Olsen	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 2nd April, at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SUNGKANG	Gor. str.	—	Schlaikier	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 5th April, at 8 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	PURENA	Gor. str.	—	J. B. Pearson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	HAICHING	Gor. str.	2 h.	Hodgins	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 4th April, at Daylight.
MANILA DIRECT	YUNNSANG	Gor. str.	—		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Gor. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	TEAN	Gor. str.	—		SHewan, Tomes & Co.	On 1st April.
MANILA	RUBI	Gor. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th April.
MANILA	TREMONT	Aus. str.	—	A. H. Notley	SHewan, Tomes & Co.	On 8th April.
SANDAKAN VIA KUDAT	MAUBANG	Gor. str.	—	T. W. Garlick	DOWDELL & CO., LTD.	About 12th April.
JAVA PORTS.	TIJIPANAS	Gor. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	GREGORY APCAR	Gor. str.	—	J. G. Ollifent	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 4th April, at 3 P.M.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to TSINGTAU AND CHEMULPO).

THE Steamship

"LYE MOON."

Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the above port on SATURDAY, the 1st April, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to</div

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Armand Behic*, with the French Mail of the 3rd March, left Singapore on Monday, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 3rd April. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 28th January.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR

TO

FROM

			DATE.
Wingchau	30th	7.30 A.M.	Thurday, 30th, 7.30 A.M.
Kiunshau	30th	7.30 A.M.	Thurday, 30th, 7.30 A.M.
M. Bacquehem	30th	8.00 A.M.	Thurday, 30th, 9.00 P.M.
Apenrade	30th	9.00 A.M.	Thurday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Choufau	30th	9.00 A.M.	Thurday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Hanoi	30th	9.00 A.M.	Thurday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Hatching	30th	9.00 A.M.	Thurday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Heungshau	30th	1.15 P.M.	Thurday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Choufau	30th	5.00 P.M.	Thurday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
Hongkong	30th	5.00 P.M.	Thurday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
Powai	30th	5.00 P.M.	Thurday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
Tauchau	30th	5.00 P.M.	Thurday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
Holifai	31st	5.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.
Wingchau	31st	7.30 A.M.	Friday, 31st, 7.30 A.M.
Hawau	31st	9.00 A.M.	Friday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.
Hue	31st	11.00 A.M.	Friday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.
Tetemchau	31st	1.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 1.00 P.M.
Heungshau	31st	1.15 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 1.15 P.M.
Holifai	31st	2.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 2.00 P.M.
Yuenlong	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Shaung	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Tukhong	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Fishau	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Trishau	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Uofai	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Powai	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Wingchau	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Zafra	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Codarau	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Heungshau	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Taiwan	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Sechuan	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Leemoon	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Maungau	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Tauchau	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Hofai	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.

TO-DAY.

Sale, Furniture, 16, Knutsford Terrace, Messrs. Hughes and Hough, 2.30 p.m.

Annual General Meeting of Hongkong Rifle Association, Volunters Headquarters, 3.30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Extraordinary General Meeting of Geo. Foxwick Co., Ltd., noon.

Ordinary Annual Meeting of Watkins Ltd., noon.

Ordinary Annual Meeting of Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd., noon.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS:

29th March

ON LONDON.— Telegraphic Transfer 10.00 A.M.

Bank Bills, on demand 1.10/4

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1.10/4

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 1.10/4

Creditors, at 4 months' sight 1.10/4

Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 1.10/4

ON PARIS.— Bank Bills, on demand 231/4

Creditors, at 4 months' sight 231/4

ON GERMANY.— On demand 188/4

ON NEW YORK.— Bank Bills, on demand 444

Creditors, 60 days' sight 431/4

ON TORONTO.— Telegraphic Transfer 137

Bank, on demand 1371/4

ON CALCUTTA.— Telegraphic Transfer 137

Bank, on demand 1371/4

ON SHANGHAI.— Bank, at sight 713

Private, 30 days' sight 722

ON YOKOHAMA.— On demand 904

ON MANILA.— On demand—Pesos 90

ON SINGAPORE.— On demand 63 p.c. p.m.

ON BATAVIA.— On demand 110/4

ON HAIPHONG.— On demand 14 1/2 c.m.

ON SAIGON.— On demand 1 p.c. p.m.

ON BANGKOK.— On demand 840

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate 840.75

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine per tael 855.70

BAR SILVER, per oz. 251

OPIUM.

29th March.

Quotations are—Allow no. to 1st entry.

Malwa New 81120 to — per cattie.

Malwa Old 81160 to —

Malwa Older 81250 to —

Malwa V. Old 81330 to —

Perisan fine quality 8900

Perisan extra fine 8700

Patna New 81124 to — per cattie.

Patna Old 8 — to —

Bear's New 81062 to —

Bear's Old 8 — to —

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. str. *Armand Behic* left Singapore on the 27th March at 4 p.m., for this port via Saigon.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Siberia*, from San Francisco for the 8th inst., via Honolulu, leaves Yokohama for this port via Kebe, &c. on the 23rd March, a.m., and is due here on the 7th April.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* left Vancouver on Monday, the 20th March, 1 p.m., for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

CHINESE STEAMER.

The H.A.L. str. *Sagorita*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 24th March, and may be expected here to-day.

The C.P.R. steamer *Tartar* arrived at Kobe at 9.30 a.m. on Monday, the 27th March, and left again at 10 p.m. on Tuesday for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 7 a.m. on Saturday, the 1st April.

The Indo-China str. *Laisang*, from Colombo and the Ceylons, left Singapore for this port on the 28th March at 5 p.m.

The Boston S.S. Co.'s str. *Tremont* arrived at Yokohama on the 22nd March.

The steamer *Hindustan* left New York on the 18th Feb.

The P. & A. steamer *Nicomedea*, sailed from Portland, Oregon, on the 26th Feb., and is due here on the 4th April.

The P. & A. steamer *Glacierburn* left New York on the 23rd Feb., and is due here on the 25th April.

The P. & A. steamer *Namantua* left Portau on the 16th inst., and is due here on the 18th April.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

March 3rd—*Java*, *Pera*, *Cairn*, *Karen*, *Alemania*, 7th—*Annam*, *Beruder*, *Indra*, *Mayo*, *Orange*, *Pera*, *Falodon Hall*, *Fenna*, *Prina*, *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, 10th—*Dardanus*, *Anglia*, *Queen Alexandra*, *Jebsen*, *Stepney*, 14th—*Amura*, *Armand Behic*, *Glenorchy*, *Java*, *Ellerickson*, *Elber*, *Garden*, *Glenorchy*, *Hulme*, *Kalibis*, *Langdale*, *Venus*, 17th—*Oliver*, *Sithone*, *Telemachus*, *Iason*, *Timo*, 21st—*China*, *Poole*, *Freusen*, *Sevucco*, *Yang*.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Armand Behic*, with the French Mail of the 3rd March, left Singapore on Monday, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 3rd April. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 28th January.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR

TO

FROM

			DATE.
Wingchau	30th	7.30 A.M.	Thurday, 30th, 7.30 A.M.
Kiunshau	30th	7.30 A.M.	Thurday, 30th, 7.30 A.M.
M. Bacquehem	30th	8.00 A.M.	Thurday, 30th, 9.00 P.M.
Apenrade	30th	9.00 A.M.	Thurday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Choufau	30th	9.00 A.M.	Thurday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Hanoi	30th	9.00 A.M.	Thurday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Hatching	30th	9.00 A.M.	Thurday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Heungshau	30th	1.15 P.M.	Thurday, 30th, 1.15 P.M.
Choufau	30th	5.00 P.M.	Thurday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
Holifai	31st	5.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.
Wingchau	31st	7.30 A.M.	Friday, 31st, 7.30 A.M.
Hawau	31st	9.00 A.M.	Friday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.
Hue	31st	11.00 A.M.	Friday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.
Tetemchau	31st	1.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 1.00 P.M.
Heungshau	31st	1.15 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 1.15 P.M.
Holifai	31st	2.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 2.00 P.M.
Yuenlong	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Shaung	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Tukhong	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Fishau	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Trishau	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Holifai	31st	3.00 P.M.	Friday, 31st, 3